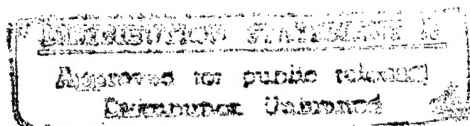


# A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT SOUTH ASIAN ISSUES

*August 1988*

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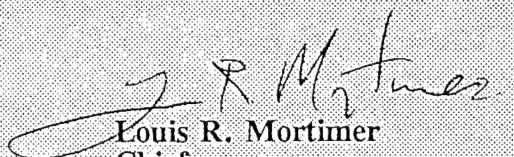
*Peter R. Blood*

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## PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on two current issues:

- nuclear developments in South Asia, and
- tactics and organization of the Afghan resistance

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries within each topic are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Call numbers for materials available in the Library of Congress are included to facilitate recovery of works cited.

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1. NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AEMC	The Atomic Energy Minerals Center at Lahore is responsible for finding and recovering uranium ore, thereby filling a vital need stemming from boycotts of Pakistan by international nuclear fuel suppliers.
BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre is located in north Bombay and is India's facility for research in and development of nuclear technology.
CHASHNUPP	Pakistan's Chashma Nuclear Power Plant, a projected 900-megawatt facility in Mianwali District, Punjab, was sanctioned in 1982 in order to create electrical power through light-water technology.
Cirus	A Candu-type Canadian-built plant located at BARC, Cirus was commissioned in 1960. India reprocessed spent fuel from Cirus to make the plutonium for its 1974 "peaceful nuclear explosion;" Cirus has a capacity of 40 megawatts.
Dhruva	One of the world's few high-flux reactors, Dhruva, which went critical in August 1985, is solely the product of Indian research and production, and therefore, falls completely outside IAEA safeguards. Dhruva shares facilities with Cirus, its neighbor in the BARC, has a 100-megawatt capacity, and can produce 30 kg of plutonium annually.
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations)
Kalpakkam	This Tamil Nadu town is the site of the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center (formerly MAPP) and gives its name to a 40-megawatt fast-breeder reactor which went critical in August 1985 using plutonium-uranium carbide fuel.

KANUPP Karachi Nuclear Power Plant, a 125-megawatt reactor, was supplied by Canada on a turnkey basis and became operational in 1972.

MAPP-1 Madras Atomic Power Project's first Candu-type 235-megawatt unit was commissioned in January 1984. The center is located at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, and was produced completely by Indian research and technology; consequently, its units and the plutonium they produce fall outside IAEA inspection safeguards. MAPP units are intended to provide electricity for Madras. In October 1985, MAPP was renamed the Indira Gandhi Atomic Research Center, but new names for individual plants have not been made public.

MAPP-2 The second unit at Madras Atomic Power Project is also a Candu-type 235-megawatt plutonium and heavy-water reactor. MAPP-2 went critical in August 1985 and was commissioned in October of the same year.

NPT The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was ratified by the UN General Assembly in 1968. India and Pakistan contend that the NPT discriminates against nonnuclear states, but Pakistan has repeatedly offered to sign if India will do so simultaneously. In the UNGA, Islamabad voted in favor of the NPT.

PAEC Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission

PINSTECH Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science Technology, the site of a US-supplied 5-megawatt "swimming pool"-type reactor installed in the 1960s

RAPP-I  
(RAPS-I) The first Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (Station), located at Rawatbhata, has a Candu (Canadian deuterium-uranium) reactor with 220 megawatt gross capacity. It began operating in 1973, but it has been plagued with repeated equipment problems, including turbine blade failure and leaks in its south end-shield. It has operated for only a few months since September 1981.



RAPP-II  
(RAPS-II)

The design of the second unit at Rawatbhata is identical to RAPP-I, but after India exploded an atomic device in 1974 Canada refused to complete the project, and Indian engineers finished the plant.

Tarapur

The Tarapur nuclear power plant, located near Bombay, was built by the United States. It has a capacity of 600 megawatts and can annually produce 50 to 80 kg of plutonium. Tarapur and its products come under IAEA inspection safeguards.

CITATIONS AND ABSTRACTS

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Date, Vidyadhar "State to go in for N-power." Times of India (Bombay), 27 July 1988, p. 1.

The state of Maharashtra is planning to bolster its power generation capacity with nuclear energy. The nuclear power board has carried out an extensive survey to study the locations of proposed plants at Ujani in Solapur district and another at Jaitapur in Ratnagiri district. There is also a proposal to extend the capacity of the Tarapur plant.

Kaul, M.J. "Commentary on Nuclear Agreement with Vietnam." Delhi General Overseas Service. GMT 22 August 1988. In FBIB-NES-88-163, 23 August 1988, p. 54.

India has recently signed an agreement with Vietnam to train Vietnamese scientists in nuclear technology. According to the commentator, the agreement is dedicated to the spirit of collaboration among developing nations in the peaceful use of atomic energy. He also speculates that India can lead the way in Southeast Asia in the field of nuclear energy.

"Turkey Concern on Pakistani Nuclear Plans." Telegraph (Calcutta), 19 July 1988, p. 5.

According to Indian delegation sources, in wide ranging talks between Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Turkish counterpart, Turgut Ozal, mutual concern was expressed over Pakistan's "clandestine" nuclear program and its "active assistance" to terrorists in the Punjab.

"FRG Firm Sent Heavy Water." Telegraph (Calcutta), 16 July 1988 p. 1.

Two West German opposition politicians allege that a West German company illegally transported "several hundred" tons of heavy water to India from China, Norway and the Soviet Union between 1980 and 1985.

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"Pakistan has made four atomic bombs." Telegraph (Calcutta), 4 July 1988, p. 4.

This article claims that Newsweek, quoting western intelligence sources, states that Pakistan has developed as many as four complete atomic bombs which can be carried for delivery by its US-supplied F-16 fighters.

Ali, Mohsin. "Commentary Alleges Indian Insincerity on Nuclear Issues." DAWN (Karachi), 26 November 1987, pp.9,11. In JPRS-TND-88-003, 25 February 1988.

The author adamantly denies Indian allegations that Pakistan has a nuclear-weapons program. If Pakistan indeed had such a program, he claims, then it would not propose the renunciation of the nuclear weapons option by both Pakistan and India. Nor would it advocate the joint inspection of each other's nuclear facilities and installations. Additionally, Pakistan would not propose a nuclear-weapons-free zone if it were engaged in manufacturing nuclear weapons. The author takes special exception to a speech Indian Prime Minister Gandhi made while visiting the United States in which he urged that the United States cutoff aid to Islamabad in order to slow Pakistan's nuclear program.

## 2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE AFGHAN RESISTANCE

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Commander      A resistance fighter who is recognized as a military leader in local or regional areas of conflict; some commanders are respected outside their own regions, but there is not yet a coordinated, nationwide, insurgent command in Afghanistan. The title commander is the only honorific or rank recognized by the resistance movement.
- Dushmani      (singular: dushman) Soviet pejorative term for Afghan insurgents; it means "bandit" and originated during the 1930s Central Asia resistance.
- DRA      The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was established as the result of a coup led by Mohammad Nur Taraki and Hafizullah Amin in April 1978. Deteriorating internal security led to military intervention by the Soviet Union in December 1979 and Amin was killed by the invading troops. The Soviet invasion transformed armed resistance toward the modernistic but arbitrary reforms of Taraki and Amin into a war of national liberation.
- KHAD      DRA intelligence service whose operations are entirely directed by its many Soviet KGB advisors. The acronym stands for Khedmat-Etala'at-e-Daulati (State Information Service). KHAD received ministerial rank in January 1986.
- Mujahideen      (singular: mujahid) This Islamic term means "holy warrior," but it is most often used as a name for Afghanistan's resistance fighters, who consider their campaign a jihad (holy war) to drive unbelievers from their country.
- Spetznaz      Soviet special warfare troops under the GRU (Military Intelligence Directorate) of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. These highly mobile units are deployed throughout Afghanistan for operations which require more skill or loyalty than is commonly displayed by Soviet or DRA troops.

CITATIONS AND ABSTRACTS

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"India, US still split on Najib." Telegraph (Calcutta), 9 July 1988, p. 3.

The United States and India differ in their perceptions of how much popular support the Soviet-supported Afghan regime enjoys. The US Administration believes that India's support to the regime is "misplaced." Neither does it share India's concern over an Islamic fundamentalist takeover in the eventuality of Najbullah's ouster.

Kifner, John. "From Trauma of War, A New Afghan Society?" Afghanistan Forum (New York), Vol. 16, No. 4, July 1988, p. 21.

The author states that out of the trauma of the Afghan war, a new society is emerging. This society, whatever its final form and ideological commitment, will be led by a new generation of leaders who are now involved in the war and in their thirties. Two powerful leaders in the resistance are profiled--both very different from each other--guerrilla commander Ahmad Shah Massoud and the fundamentalist leader of the Hezbi Islami political organization, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Massoud, as the resistance's most acclaimed leader could very well participate in a powerplay after the Soviet withdrawal is completed. Of greater concern to western observers, however, is Hekmatyar whose followers are believed to have conducted assassinations of individuals affiliated with rival resistance groups and whose organization is said to be stockpiling weapons for a post-war power struggle.

Lellouche, Pierre. "Lessons From Afghanistan." Nato's Sixteen Nations (Brussels), June 1988, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 22,23.

The author comes to several conclusions why the Soviets decided to withdraw from Afghanistan. The most obvious is that the Soviets felt that they were losing the war by not being able to win it outright. Secondly, he feels that continuation of the war was in Gorbachev's eyes, a negation of perestroika--that it presented an image incongruous to the new Soviet Union as a peace-loving, pro-disarmament nation seeking economic modernization. Thirdly, the author



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cites President Reagan who, the Soviets realize, can get them off the Afghan hook gracefully.

Weintraub, Richard M. "Afghan President Says Provincial Capital Retaken." Washington Post, 16 August 1988, p. A10.

Afghan President Najibullah claims that the northern provincial town of Kunduz has been retaken after falling under at least partial control of the mujahideen. Western diplomats with Afghan contacts in the area report that control of the city changed again only because the mujahideen came under intensive attack by the Soviet Air Force.

Weintraub, Richard M. "Northern Afghan City Reportedly Taken by Rebel Forces." Washington Post, 12 August 1988, p. A22.

The Afghan mujahideen reportedly captured the northern city of Kunduz less than a week after defending Soviet troops pulled out. The author asserts that if true, the fall of Kunduz would be the first provincial capital to fall to antigovernment forces.

Weintraub, Richard, M. "Soviet Says Afghan Deadline Met; Battle Goes On." Washington Post, 15 August 1988, pp. A1, A8.

The Soviet military commander in Afghanistan, Lt. Gen. Boris Gromov, announced that half of his troops had been withdrawn. Gromov also commented on the situation in Kunduz, a provincial capital in northern Afghanistan which is under fierce attack by the mujahideen. He said that the situation faced by the Afghan government is an Afghan problem, not a Soviet one, and that Soviet forces still in Afghanistan would engage in combat only when attacked.